Isadore Kahn, 1339 F Street N.W.

Near 14th Street.



STEIN'S GREAT BLACK SUIT SALE.

\$20 "Velvet-finish" Black Thibet Suitings, to Order, \$14.75

A great quality offering in exclusive tailoring—Elegant \$20 Velvet-finish Black Thibet Suitings—the best black fabrics we have ever secured—styled on the most approved fashion lines. Special to order this week.......... \$14.75

Largest and most exclusive showing of Fine Brown and Fancy Suitings ever exhibited in Washington.

Mr. Stein gives each patron his personal attention. Every garment must fit correctly and be absolutely perfect to the smallt details before it leaves our establishment,

M. STEIN & CO., 808-810 F Street.

Notice to the Public.

We Offer 250 of These Guaranteed \$35

Boston Leather Couches Wholesale Factory Price,

5-YEAR WRITTEN and on Terms—

No Cash Payment Down.



SATISFIED WITH COUCH WHEN RECEIVED SEND IT BACK AT OUR EXPENSE, ONLY ONE TO A CUSTOMER. NO DEALERS SOLD.

If convenient, call to see sample. Mail orders filled anywhere within 500

EMPIRE FURNITURE MFG. CO. 348 Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT MUST. BE INCLOSED WITH THE ORDER.

REAL COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY. Arrival of Noted French Artist at

NEW YORK, October 5. - Antoine Lumiere of France, hailed as the father of real color photography, has arrived here on business connected with his interests

New York.

"Color photography," said Mr. Lumlere today, "is an assured fact. The great step has been made in the reproduction of the anades on glass, and the printing on paper can easily be achieved. It will only be a

short time before it is done. The result will, of course, not be so clair as that which is now obtained on giass, for the reason that it must be accomplished by means of reflected light, while the colors may be shown with brillike glass, which is now employed."

Lumiere arranged for some demonstrations for his new art while here. Some remarkable positives have been already shown in this country by Alfred Stieglitz, to made them from Lumiere plates, which he had obtained in Europe. The photo-graphs themselves were made near Munich. The first color photograph is yet to be taken in the United States, and will probbly be prepared by the inventor himself. re years been trying to reproduce natural acts. but the processes were usually resolved in the last analysis to mechanical printing or the reproduction of merely rela-

GOTHAM COPS COLLAPSED.

Three Could Not Stand the Bingham Discipline.

NEW YORK, October 5.-Three New York policemen are on sick leave because of Police Commissioner Theodore A. Bingham's rigorous discipline. His new order that patrolmen sentenced to extra hours of duty for failure to walk their beats shall se through a special course at the school of instruction, instead of undergoing extra work had a rather startling result.

The luckless three collapsed one after an other on the floor of the old Sixty-ninth

but it is said that they included the lockstep and a protracted double-quick. Lieut. Jacob Brown, formerly in the army, was the drillmaster. The seven delinquents were from a squad of fifty-four policemen, all of whom will have to take the course. They had been on patrol duty and station duty for twelve hours, and, it is said, were tired out when the instruction began. Shortly after couble-quick was ordered they began to drop. Cold water was coplously used to hearten them, but they

tumbled down notwithstanding.
Then, in alarm, a Bellevue Hospital surgeon was summoned. He had to work over the three most exhausted men some time, and finally they were sent home. Commis-sioner Bingham is said to have decided to exercise delinquent policemen instead of penalizing them with extra patrol duty or fines, whereby their families would suffer.

QUESTION OF THEATRICAL LAW. Bancy by means of a transparent medium | Never Before Passed Upon by Any

Special Dispatch to The Star. NEW YORK, October 5.-Jusstice Seabury, in the Supreme Court, has just heard argument and reserved decision on a question of theatrical law, which the lawyers in the case asserted had never been passed upon by any court.

The alleged novel legal conundrum is involved in an application which Victor Herbert made to the court for an injunction to restrain Joseph Weber, John W. Dunne, Otis Harian, Edgar Smith and Maurice Levi from continuing to produce the musical comedy "Dream City" without his music. Nathan Burkan, counsel for Herbert, said hathan Burkan, counsel for Herbert, said that Edgar Smith wrote the book and Herbert wrote the music to Smith's lyrics in September, 1906. He said that "Dream City" was originally produced with Herbert's music, and that the defendants are now using Maurice Levi's music for "Dream City" in violation of Herbert's writs. Mr. Burkan contends that Smith's book and Herbert's music are inseparable, and must be used jointly at all productions of "Dream City" in violation of the breaking of windows, crockery, etc. be used jointly at all productions of "Dream

Mr. Laski, counsel for Weber and the other Mr.Laski, counsel for Weber and the other defendants, asserted that Weber had an absolute right as the licensee of the play under contract with Smith, to use any music he desired, there being separate contracts with both Smith and Herbert, and there being no contract that Herbert's music must be used with the book.

WILLIAM REAL SORE FLEW ACROSS LONDON

Says That His Subjects Misun- Sensational Trip of the British derstand Him.

AND SO CAUSE HIM PAIN COVERED THIRTY-TWO MILES

Bread Prices Going Up-Outlook Is | Made an Average of Fifteen Miles an

Few Weeks-Girls in German

Frankfurter Zeitung the first demand in connection with the naval program which limit for battleships from twenty-five to twenty years. "This measure," It is added, will, of course, increase the rate of construction of a few ships." For the rest, the navy law will not be altered, if only because Admiral von Tirpitz, the secretary of state for the imperial marine, is pledged to the principle that one battleship and two cruisers ought to be laid down every year. The navy estimates will have to be materially increased in order to cover additional expenditure for guns and torpedoes, and, above all, in consequence of the increased displacement of the new large ships of the navy. Naval works and forti-fications at the mouth of the Elbe and along the coast of the North sea will also have to be provided for. But the financial difficulties of the empire admittedly ham-per the realization of these schemes. According to official returns, published by the Imperial Gazette, ordinary recurring ex-penditure for the navy during the financial ar 1906 exceeded the estimates by near-\$3,750.000, and non-recurring expendie showed a similar excess of \$110,000.

Dear Meat and Dear Bread. If last winter in Germany was one of lear meat, there is only too much reason to fear that the coming season will prove one of dear bread. The prices of wheat in the open market have risen 30 per cent, as compared with last September, and 22 per cent as compared with April. Similarly, rye, which, as is well known, is the staple bread flour among the middle and poorer classes, has risen 30 per cent as compared with the prices ruling twelve months ago, and 20 per cent as compared with April.
The corn yield by last year's harvest was exported from Germany in large quantities, and supplies from that source are now extremely short. This export was followed by a very severe winter and a late harvest, and the wretched weather of this summer and early autumn has further spolled the crops. The outlook is, indeed.

unpromising. Finally, there exists great fear that the potato crop will be short. Emperor William's complaint in his speech at Munster that during the course of his reign many people had wittingly and un-wittingly caused him bitter pain has cre-ated a feeling of uneasiness in various quarters. When a personage in his majes-ty's exalted position publicly laments the fact that he has been misunderstood, those who have followed his lead are apt to won-der where they are. It is even suggested ave become more explicit. That his maiesty should ardently desire the confidence of his people is held to be in the highest degree natural, but it is pointed out that acts, not motives, determine public sentiment and popular judgments. It is an in-separable accident of the form of constituional government which prevails in Germany that personal understandings and misunderstandings should play a part in affairs of state. It is recalled to the emperor's credit that his majesty has not at-tempted to solve the social question "by the sword." but, on the other hand, has so losely identified himself with the policy of the government against, for example, the social democracy, that some misunderstanding as to the imperial motives in the first

instance was bound to arise. William Might Learn to Write.

The Frankfurter Zeitung boldly inquires: Has the emperor himself not often given oceasion for active criticism?" In his public utterances he has placed the military upon a plane higher than that of the clyilian element; he has bidden the discontented spirits shake the dust of Germany from off their feet; he has depreciated serious works of art; he has spoken lightly of the reichstag, and has branded the social democracy as a band of traitors and enemies of their country, which, according to him, they disown. Journalists his majesty has described as "the fallures of public schools." The Frankfort journal, which enumerates these utterances calmly and dispassionately, ventures the opinion that if the emperor had not been born in the purple he might have become a journalist, "and in time assuredly quite a good journalist.'

Today, however, the journal adds, the emperor would bethink himself before passing hasty judgments of this kind, even if his majesty's opinions were unchanged. As men grow older they become less and less inclined to engage in recriminations, and Emperor William has not remained young. The propaganda for the admission of women to the German universities is making rapid progress. The efforts of lady students themselves threaten to take by assault the last citadels, the gates of which are closed against them-these are the twelve universities of Prussia. Everywhere else girl students are ad-

mitted to follow the course—in the Bava-rian universities, at Munich, Erlangen and Wurzburg, in those of the Duchy Baden, at Friburg, Heidelberg and Tubingen, and even in Thuringe at Jena, and in Saxe at Leipzig. One hundred and sixty professors of the Prussian universities demand their free admission. The German girl students are divided almost equally into students of medicine and students of philosophy, philology and history.

Continent an Armed Camp.

Europe during the last few weeks, has een an armed camp. The autumn maneuvers of the great powers agre now finishing and probably between 300,000 and 400,000 men have been under arms. The following particulars of the forces in the fie.d ing particulars of the forces in the field will give a genoral idea of the enormous scale on which the training of the continental armies is based: 'Germany-two army corps 100,000 men; cavairy, four divisions; pioneer maneuvers and slege operations. France-two army corps, 60,000 men; cavairy, two schemes. Austria-Hungary-two army corps, 70,000 men; territorial district maneuvers. Italy-three army corps, 70,000 men. Switzerla'.d-national defense maneuvers. Great Britain-command maneuvers; three schemes. ain-command maneuvers; three schemes,

According to a report current here. Here Scherl, the proprietor of the Lokalanzeiger, proposes to establish a vast system of lendng libraries to extend throughout Ger-

Cannot Becover From the City.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 5.-Judge Sewell has decided that Eymoto, the Japa-

Sharp Controversy Over Ship's Cargo. PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., October 5 .-The arrival of the British tramp steamer Netherlee from Norfolk, Va., with coal for the Bremerton navy yard has precipitated a sharp controversy. It is claimed that the Navy Department promised the vessel im-

War Balloon.

LUNCH AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE

Europe an Armed Camp During Past | Aeronauts Immensely Pleased With the Performance-Marks a New Era in Warfare.

thirty-two miles, was made at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The balloon apevery respect. Whether with or against the wind it sailed smoothly and swiftly, and rose and fell with the grace and symmetry of a huge bird. The evolutions were carbility and endurance of the balloon. It started from Farnborough against a ten-

mile-an-hour wind. apparatus, it settled down to a norththusiasm, and caused a sudden cessation of business, everybody rushing into the street, or up to the housetops, and rushing from point to point to obtain a second view. Every point of vantage was occupied, and many people took cabs, street cars and trains in the direction of the point at which it seemed probable the airship would make a descent.

The low altitude at which it passed over the city gave a splendid opportunity of observing the ease with which it was maneuvered. The noise of the propeller was distinctly audible.

Over St. Paul's.

After circling over St. Paul's and carrying out a few evolutions the airship turned to the southward, rising to a considerable height. When it was hovering over the Crystal Palace at Sydenham the manager of the palace, using a megaphone, invited Col. Capper, Col. Cody and Lleut. Waterlow, its occupants, to take luncheon with him. The invitation was accepted. The Nulli Secondus described a circle and easily descended in the grounds at 2:10 o'clock

a circle and easily descended in the grounds at 2:10 o'clock.

The airship was brought to earth on the bicycle track, the landing being accomplished without the slightest damage. The voyage occupied over three hours.

Col. Cappe ani Mr. Cody, the navig tors of the aerial craft, expressed delight over its performance today. The only defect noticeable was that a steady course was kept with difficulty when going against was kept with difficulty when going against

Surprised the War Office.

The flight is regarded as marking a new epoch in British military history. The visit of the airship came as a surprise to the authorities at the war office, although they knew that something of the kind was contemplated. All the officials in the building turned out to greet the visitor. It came low enough at that point to afford an excellent view of it. It was possible to see the working of the mechanism.

On its journey back from St. Paul's to the Crystal Palace the airship passed over Puckingham Palace, maneuvering over the lawn on which the king occasionally holds reviews. It s stated that today's trip was a rehearral for a visit that will be paid Oc-tober 14, when the king will inspect the

Nulli Secondus. Another account of the trip, in referring te the Crystal Palace incident, says: "Col. Capper, in attempting to return to Farnberough, found the wind contrary and streng hering to such an extent that he could make only very little headway, so he decided to descend in the Crystal Palace grounds as the most convenient spot."

The airship made twenty miles an hour, with a steady ten-mile breeze, and could have remained in the air six hours longer,

but it was not thought advisable to take risks at this experimental stage. It is said that today's trip of the balloon was in the nature of a rehearsal preparatory to making a visit, October 14, to King Edward at Buckingham Palace,

Voyage to London. By Associated Press.

LONDON, October 5.-That the British army has made practical progress in the solution of the problem of aerial navigation was shown to the satisfaction of the Londoners when the dirigible war balloon which has been given several trials at Aldershot camp sailed from Farnborough, thirty-five miles southwest of here, to London, and after maneuvering over the city started back to Aldershot.

The balloon crossed the Thames at Blackfriars bridge and, making a sharp turn, proceeded over Fleet street and the Strand, making a complete circle over the latter thoroughfare, watched by thousands of people. The balloon then went around Trafalgar square, over the war office and past Westminster Abbey and the houses of parliament, traveling at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour and being under com-

The appearance of the balloon was a great surprise, as it had been announced that changes in its construction had been found necessary after the last trial and that they

would occupy some days.

The balloon is sausage-shaped, about 100 feet long by 30 feet in diameter, and has a lifting capacity of about one ton, which, after deducting the weight of the car, engines and other apparatus, permits carry-ing a crew of three men. The car of the balloon, which is shaped like a boat, is constructed of aluminum and canvas. The en-gines are so built that the exhaust vapor is turned into gas and is carried up into the balloon above by means of a tube. The capacity of the balloon is 75,000 cubic feet. The petroleum for the motors is carried in two torpedo-like cylinders above the car.

The envelope of the balloon is a parch ment-like material, similar to goldbeater's skin, and is built up of thousands upon thousands of pieces a few inches square joined together by a secret process.

There is a large sail at the stern of the car, stretched on a wooden frame fully twelve feet square, which is used as a rudder. From the center of the car on either side project a pair of wings at right angles to the balloon, which make it appear like an aeroplane, and other wing arrangements are attached to the rigging between the car and the balloon.

Nevel Penalty by Chicago Justice.

Special Dispatch to The Star. CHICAGO, Ill., October 5 .- "Buy your wife a dozen roses and a box of candy once a week for four weeks, then report to me. If you don't discover that life is a real pleasure I'll foot the bill. If you find happiness by it I'll discharge you." This was the penalty inflicted on Michae

O'Neill a salesman, residing at 364 West

A FORM OF FOOD **ALREADY DIGESTED**



Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

is an absolutely pure distillation of malted grain, great care being used to have every kernel thoroughly malted, thus destroying the germ and producing a predigested liquid food in the form of a pale malt, which is the most effective tonic stimulant and invigorator known to science; softened by warmth and moisture, its palatability and freedom from injurious substances renders it so that it can be retained by the most sensitive stomach.

Distributers: N. H. SHEA, 632 Penn. Ave. T. A. ROVER, 741 N. Capitol St.

ON THE DISTRICT RIFLE RANGE.



LIEUT: FRANK LACKLAND

a hygrodeik, a refined form of hygroscope.

Individuality in Shooting.

"There is a great deal of individuality

n rifle shooting," said Capt. Thomas S.

tances from 200 to 1,000 yards." And The

At the 200-yard range the regulations re-

quire that a man shall stand while deliver-

ing both slow and rapid fire, but rarely

may be seen two men who stand the same

way or hold the gun the same way. It is a fact, though, that every good rifle shot

tands squarely on both feet. It is the only

way to stand to produce results and to ge

Star man accepted the suggestion.

King, superintendent of the District ritle

SERGT C.W. MOORE 300 YDS.

National Guard Marksmen to Compete for Prizes.

Since the close of the Harpers Ferry camp there has been a continuous ripping and swishing of shots on the District rifle range. Much of this work has been in preparation for the autumn rifle matches to be shot October 8, 9 and 10. The first of these matches will be the merchants' match, to begin at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. It will be open to all enlisted men of the National Guard of the District who have never performed duty with the brigade rifle team either as principal or alternate. The distance will be 200 yards, seven rounds per mar. The prizes are a number of valuable articles presented by merchants of the District of Columbia. The competitor making the highest score will be entitled to first choice of prize and the other competitors in regular order according to the scores until the whole number of prizes shall have been ex-

On the first day of the rifle meet there will be the company team match, open to one team of five men from any company in the National Guard. The distance will be out on the firing line and observe the poses 200 yarls. There will also be a battalion and the postures of the men who throw team match open to one team of sir men, lead through the black center of the target from any battalion in the Guard. The distance will be 300 yards. The regimental team match will also be shot at the disteam match will also be shot at the distances of 300 at d 600 yards. The Carmody match, 300 yards; the novice match, 200 yards; the Magruder match, 500 yards, will also be shot on Therday, October 8. October 9 the Moster, Berry and Whit more skirmish and Harries long-range matches will be shot. October 10 The Evening Star, R. Harris & Co. senatorial trophy. iistinguished marksman, Gerstenberg and brigade team trophy matches will be shot.

cards prove it.

In the standing position there are three "holds," and numerous variations of each hold. Some men draw the left arm back, resting the elbow on the hip or bracing it against the side of the body, the left hand eatching the gun just a little forward of the firing mechanism. In this position some nen let the gun rest on the left finger tips, thus raising the level of the gun and rethus raising the level of the gun and requiring less inclination of the rifleman's neck. Other men let the gun rest in the palm of the left hand. No man who hopes for a good score ever grips the gun with the left hand. Many fine shots shoot with the left arm more or less extended.

In the picture illustrating the stand-up restrict Light Frank D. Leckland is restricted.

position Lieut. Frank D. Lackland is resting his elbow against his body and the gun on his finger tips. A number of men who use this finger rest on calm days abandon it for the palm rest when the wind blows. These observations on left and right hands of course apply to right-hand shots. Many good shots are left handed and some are

At 300 Yards.

The - is that at 300 yards the shooter must sit or kneel. Very few men now kneel-especially riflemen. They sit. The approved position is illustrated by Capt. King, though in this position ; ost men use the gun strap above the left eli . v as a brace. With a comfortable seat and one elbow on each knee great steadiness may be obtained.

Another popular position at 300 yards is illustrated by Sergt C. W. Moore. The gun rests in the crook of the left arm. Here is a variation of this posture which a long-legged rifleman uses with great effect. The equipment of the range are an accmometer (for recording the velocity of the wind), a barometer, a wind clock, thermometers and right leg is extended, the left is drawn up nearly to the chin, the left arm is wound around the bent-up leg, and the rifle laid on top of the knee. The rifleman using this position scorns and scoffs the man who rests his elbows on his knee. But Capt. King, with the same gun and position range, to a Star reporter yesterday. "Go shown in the picture, has made "poss. sies" out on the firing line and observe the poses at 300—that is, ten consecutive bulls. The shot fired by Capt. King when the camera was snapped for this picture was a bull's eye. The shot fired by Sergt. Moore as the camera was snapped on aim struck one teath of an inch below the bull and counted four. The sergeant's elevation was a triff-

The prone posulon used at 500 yards and the longer ranges is illustrated by Maj. William F. Harvey. The shot was a bull at 800 yards. There is a great knack, acquired only by practice, in assuming an easy and unconstrained prone position. If there is In the fine of the floor of the

the target.